

THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. II.]

Camp Douglas, U. T., Thursday Morning, December 15, 1864.

[No. 141.

The Daily Union Vedette,

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CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T.

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,
OF THE
CAMP DOUGLAS VOLUNTEERS.

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All Orders addressed "To the Publishers of the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory," will meet with prompt attention.

All Communications must be addressed to the "Editor of the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory."

L. W. A. COLE is our authorized Agent for the transaction of business, at Salt Lake City. Orders left for him at the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse Main Street, will be promptly attended to.

L. P. FISHER, No. 629 Washington Street, is the only Agent for THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE, in the city of San Francisco. All orders for advertising, left with him will be promptly attended to.

J. M. SIMMONS, Assistant Assessor Internal Revenue. First Division, District of Utah. Residence: Two doors east of the Theatre, opposite City Hall, Salt Lake City.

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J. P. TIERNAN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Salt Lake House. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. and from 4 to 9 P. M.

JAS. W. STEVENS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory. Office on 1st East Temple street, opposite Seventy's Hall.

GILBERT & SONS. Dealers in Groceries, Hardware, Clothing etc. 321 Main St., next to Salt Lake House.

SALT LAKE HOUSE, F. LITTLE..... Proprietor. East Temple St., Salt Lake City. 2281

CALIFORNIA HOTEL! State Street, Salt Lake City. McMasters & Mason, Proprietors.

T. D. BROWN & SON, Provision Store, EXPRESS & EXCHANGE OFFICE. East Temple Street, Salt Lake City.

AUSTIN M. CLARK. | JOHN W. KERR. | N. E. CLARK. CLARK & CO., BANKERS, East Temple St., (Salt Lake House,) G. S. L. City. Exchange held on all parts of the United States and Europe.

MAY FLOWER SALOON.

THE undersigned having newly purchased and fitted up the above Saloon respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public, as they are always prepared to supply them with the finest brands of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

HOT AND COLD DRINKS

got up in the

FINEST STYLE.

Liquors, 25 cents.

nov21st MAGEE & JACKSON, w.

MANSION HOUSE, Corner Emigration street and State Road.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

the undersigned having taken fully solicited the accommodations Hotel, respectable providing with the best the mar

Good corral and stabling on the premises, d7tf

A. J. TURNER.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, CORNER MAIN AND WALL STS., IDAHO CITY.

T. GATES, Proprietor.

THIS House, under the supervision of the present proprietor, has been conveniently fitted up with Lodging Rooms for single persons and families.

The Ice Cream Saloon on the first floor has been changed into an Oyster Saloon, and the former patrons and traveling public are heartily welcome to our tables

sep17-3mn

NEAT AND COMPLETE

In all its apartments and arrangements, are determined so to keep it that those patronizing them will find no fault. The Tables will always be supplied with the

Best the Market Affords.

Board per week. \$16.00

sep21st R. BAKER, Proprietor

GREENBACK SALOON,

Cor Main and 2d South Temple St.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING NEWLY supplied the above saloon with the best

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,

Is the only place where you can get the real

SAN FRANCISCO COCKTAILS,

NEW YORK PUNCHES, and

PHILADELPHIA TOM AND JERRYS.

n26tf M. ANTON, Prop'r.

IOWA HOUSE,

MAIN STREET,

BOISE CITY, IDAHO TERRITORY.

WE HAVE RECENTLY ADDED SLEEPING

ROOMS, double and single. Can now furnish

NICE, CLEAN BEDS,

with an abundant supply of warm blankets for forty persons, and

Spring Beds

for those who prefer them. Our table will be

supplied with the best in the market. Hay and

grain fed at our stables on reasonable terms.

n17tf P. SMITH & CO.

ORIENTAL RESTAURANT.

(On the San Francisco plan.)

South west corner. Main & 2d S. 8th Temple Sts.

SALT LAKE CITY.

STEELE, ROGERS & CO., Proprietors.

WE are now prepared to accommodate all

those who extend to us their patronage.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS,

From 5 1/2 A. M. to 9 1/2 A. M. Our tables will be

always supplied with the

Best the Market Affords.

Ball parties accommodated on the short-

est notice.

FOR SALE!

GUNNY SACKS, EMPTY BARRELS, AND

PACKING BOXES, of all sizes, for sale at

the Wagon Works, Great Salt Lake City.

4264

UNITED STATES SALOON.

W. L. SHOLES, Proprietor.

This is the FIRST and OLDEST established

House in

SALT LAKE CITY.

If you wish the BEST DRINK, cold or hot,

call at this house.

If you wish the BEST COCKTAIL, call at this

house.

If you wish to smoke the BEST CIGAR, call

at this house.

If you wish to read the LATEST NEWS, call

at this house.

If you wish to be TREATED LIKE A GEN-

TELMAN, call at this house.

A GOOD FIRE

always kept at this House; also a fine

OYSTER AND LUNCH ROOM,

where everybody can be served on the shortest

notice by CHARL Y TURNER or MR. ANGELL.

Lunch Room open day and night, also on

Saloon Hours from 4 o'clock in the morning

to 12 o'clock at night.

T. B. HELLER.

HELLER & SNYDER,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Second South Temple Street, two doors

from East Temple Street. (west.)

WILL sell at public and private sale, at Ten

o'clock every morning, Horses, Wagons,

Merchandise, etc. Warehouse for Storage.

Wanted: Produce of all kinds. n29

N. S. RANSHOFF & CO.,

Dealers in

Dry Goods & Ready Made Clothing.

321 Main Street, Salt Lake City.

JAMES LINFORTH,

Commission Merchant,

208 BATTERY STREET,

San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

" " Austin, Nevada Territory

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah.

1864

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this

Mine. The shortest notice.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the

Mine, will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON,

Great Salt Lake City, April 6th 1864 oct21st

M. BERGER. I. MORRIS.

PROVISION MARKET!

The undersigned having procured a stall in the

NEW CITY MARKET,

Will keep constantly on hand a good stock of

CHOICE FRUITS, GROCERIES,

BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY AND

PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS,

Which we will sell at prices to suit the times.

n17tf MORRIS & BERGER.

NEXT TO NATIONAL

HOTEL

The Daily Union Vedette.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 15th, 1864.

CROWDED.—The press of Telegraphic news in our columns precludes our usual editorial. In its stead, however, we present our readers with a continuation of the interesting articles on the "Laws of Utah."

[COMMUNICATED.]
THE LAWS OF UTAH.

No. 4.

Probate Courts, in addition to the duties generally assigned them by law and custom, have, in their respective counties, powers to exercise original jurisdiction both civil and criminal, and as well in chancery as at common law, being governed by the same rules and regulations as govern the practice of the District Court, (Sec. 29, p. 124.) These courts are also empowered to grant bills of divorce, (Sec. 1, p. 162,) but divorcing, so far as the Mormons are concerned, is usually done by the Church authorities upon the payment of a fee. The Probate Judge with two Selectmen, constitute the County Court. These courts are empowered to have charge of, and manage, all county business, and have the care and custody of all county property, except such as is by them placed in the custody of another. Another what? another court. Hence follows the argument that these courts may direct the District Court—proposition admitted by Federal Judges to be the *turn of the last Mormonism* would imagine. The Judges of these courts are elected by the Legislature—and not by the people. It is easily observed, that under past and present circumstances, no Gentile (the writer uses this word simply to distinguish between those who belong to the Mormon Church and those who do not belong to it) can be elected a Probate Judge. The writer excepts from this general remark, Judge Carter, of Green River county. He was first commissioned by Governor Cummings, and accepted upon the advice of General Johnson. The county of itself, is yet of but little political importance—the population of the entire county, being not more than fifty souls, and no assessable property returned in 1862. It is attached to Summit county for Legislative purposes. On the other hand the Judges of the District Courts, who collectively constitute the Supreme Court, are appointed by the President of the United States. The object of the Utah Legislators has been to place as much power as possible in the Probate and County Courts and as little power as possible in the District Courts. This point being shown, the writer now considers for a moment the extraordinary law, approved January 14, 1854, and to avoid all charge of falsely stating the law (R. S. p. 260,) the entire portion of the first section is quoted, as follows: "All questions of law—the meaning of writings other than laws and the admissibility of testimony, shall be decided by the court; and no law nor parts of laws shall be read, argued, cited or adopted in any court, during any trial, except those enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of this Territory, and those passed by the Congress of the United States when applicable, and no report, decision, or doings of any Court, shall be read, argued, cited or adopted as precedent in any other trial."

The remark is made en passant that the courts of Territorial creation only accept the laws of Congress when said laws meet their approval.

The actual effect and manifest intention of this law is to exclude from the court the decision of any other court, not excepting the Supreme Court of the United States, no matter how applicable to the case in issue the decision may be; and even further—to exclude any previous decision of the court before which a case is being tried, no matter how applicable the decision may be to the case in issue. This law, the writer will venture to say, has no parallel elsewhere in Christendom. It is beyond dispute that a district judge in rendering a decision, or the Supreme Court in revising the action of the District or other inferior court, would be guided by law and precedent, whether found in the statutes of the Territory or elsewhere. The Utah Legislators must understand this fact very well, and must know that the Supreme or District Court, no matter how constituted, cannot fail to regard this law as one of the most arbitrary exercises of legislative power upon record. It will be observed from these remarks what an immense power is lodged in the inferior courts of the Territory, the judges of which are elected exclusively by the Legislature. A man's life, or liberty, or property virtually resting in the caprice of a judge who will admit no authority other than the law of the territory, or act of Congress, when applicable (and when that act suits his pleasure) to govern him in a decision, and yet the Probate Court have original jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, and as well in chancery as in common law. It is true that the right of appeal in certain cases is allowed to the District Courts, but that right does not afford *such remedy* for the gross injustice of this act."

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

It is claimed, that one of our gun-boats was sunk on Monday by an iron ball from one of the Howlett's house guns.

Resolutions have been introduced in the North Carolina Legislature in favor of sending Commissioners to Washington to negotiate for peace.

In the rebel Senate, Orr introduced a resolution denouncing the capture of the Florida in Bahia. In the House, Mr. Foote, opposed the resolution recommended by Davis, that Congress has no authority to interfere on the subject of the emancipation of slaves; also, against States negotiating for peace separately, but favoring a convention of States for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Head-quarters, army Potomac, 1.

December 7th.

Another reconnaissance was made this morning along the Vaughn road, towards Hatcher's Run, by a considerable force under Gen. Miles. The enemy's vedettes were driven across the run, when a sharp fire opened on our advance from breastworks on the opposite side. After skirmishing, a charge was made which resulted in the enemy being driven out. Our men took position in the captured works and skirmishers were thrown out to protect each flank, soon after, a report was received that the enemy were moving up and across the run, but Gen. Miles at the ~~command~~ of his force to meet them.

The enemy, however, failed to come up and it was supposed they had fallen back to a stronger position at Armstrong's mill, a mile and a half in rear.

New York, Dec. 11th.

The following resolutions were introduced into the North Carolina Senate:

Resolved, That five commissioners be elected to act with commissioners from the other States of the Confederacy, as a medium for negotiating for peace with the United States.

Resolved, That other States be requested to create a similar commission, with as little delay as practicable, and to cooperate with North Carolina in requesting the same from the other foreign States; that he tender to the United States a conference for negotiating peace, through the medium of these commissioners.

Resolved, That whenever any of these States shall have responded, by the appointment of commissioners, the Governor shall communicate the proceeding officially to President Davis, and request his prompt action upon the proposition.

In the lower House a series of similar resolutions were offered.

The steamer Canada, from Liverpool 26th, Queenstown 27th. Lord Lyons has not resigned, but is going home on a six month's furlough.

The Daily News doubts if the South arm slaves, and thinks such proposal is a promise of the approaching end of the war of slavery.

It is said the Florida was taken by surprise with everything on board. Her papers may be found to implicate many foreign officials in sympathy with the rebels.

The Daily News publishes letters from Goldwin Smith, dated Boston, highly complimentary to the recent election. He regards the defeat of the Democrats as a great escape from troubles between England and America.

Spooner, a well known Protestant leader in the House of Commons, is dead. Gales had been prevailing on the English coast. There were numerous ship wrecks.

ITALY.—The Chamber of Deputies had adopted a bill reducing the emoluments of public officers. The Senate passed a financial bill.

Spanish election returns show results favorable to the Ministry, four to one.

An official Berlin paper regards Lord Napier's appointment to the Court of Berlin as favorable to the future friendly intercourse of Prussia and England.

Cobden addressed a great meeting at Kockdale, on the 23d. He favored non-intervention in either European or American affairs; advocated the war in America; asked why the South, as in other cases of rebellion, had not put forth its grievances; the reason, he thought, was, they had but one; they wanted to consolidate, perpetuate, and extend slavery; instead of stating their grievances, they simply demand to be let alone; this is the cry that has secured so much European sympathy for insurrection. He regarded the peaceful Presidential election, one of the most sublime spectacles in the whole history of the world; said, people that could do that, had given the world a spectacle

such as never was presented before to any other people; they had resolved, notwithstanding their great sacrifice, that slavery should be abolished. He reiterated his belief that he should not live to see two independent States on the Continent of North America.

The Journal Des Debates construes the result of the late Presidential election, as evidence that the war is to be prosecuted with redoubled vigor until the South is completely subjugated. The former says it heralds forth the approaching re-establishment of the Union and the final extirpation of slavery.

The Herald's London letter says: Responsible parties are making arrangements for the speedy construction of the telegraph to America, by way of Greenland and Iceland.

The Herald's Paris letter says: The effects here of the talk about freeing the Southern negro, in behalf of the rebels, is to increase the interest on their sale and convince the majority of the French people that slavery is to end, and they will favor the recognition of the Emperor. The real desire is that the South shall abolish slavery and become an independent power. Southerners, in Paris, encourage the idea, and believe this will be the final result.

New York, Dec. 12th.

The Richmond Despatch of the 9th says the only news from the far South yesterday was that Foster was renewing demonstrations against the ~~Savannah~~ of a portion of Sherman.

The Petersburg Express says: An expedition of the enemy reported yesterday morning at Proctor, some twenty miles distant south. It is still in motion; its destination unknown, save probably at bead quarters. The column is said to embrace a large force of infantry, with plenty of artillery, but only a small force of cavalry.

The Richmond Despatch of the 9th says: The latest information from the enemy on the Weldon Railroad, is that they were still moving towards Warden, and were provided with such an amount of stores as to induce the belief that they were provided for a long march, or at all events, for a long absence. It is useless to speculate on their plans, which will be fully known in a day or two. It is probable the primary object of the movement was to occupy the road, and so injure it as to prevent our sending reinforcements to our forces operating against Sherman.

The Richmond Examiner says: Sherman is reported to have reached a point half way between Millen and Savannah.

The Charleston Mercury of the 5th says: On the morning of the 2d inst. Sherman's main body broke up camp at Louisville, Ga., and marched down the Central Railroad, 14 miles. The 20th corps, which form his left wing, being in advance. Before nightfall the greater portion of the Yankee column passed through Millen, in the direction of Savannah. No later news of its whereabouts.

The Mercury of the 5th says passengers arrived on Sunday evening report a fight going on somewhere near Pocatello, as they passed that point, but no definite details in regard to the progress or result of the reported action could be gathered.

New York, 12th.

A special to the Tribune, on the 11th says, Charleston papers of the 6th announce Sherman, on the 5th, was marching in the direction of Savannah. He recommends the repeal of the State law which exempts a certain class of citizens from conscription, and says he is utterly at a loss to understand why these men should not be swept into the army as well as others; also, expresses himself in favor of arming slaves, and thinks the Legislature should pass some Act to regulate the prices of the necessities of life.

The exchange of prisoners which was broken off at Savannah a short time ago, is now progressing rapidly as practicable, in Charleston Harbor. In consequence of this arrangement the bombardment of the city of Charleston is temporarily suspended, and will not be resumed until the exchange is concluded. The bombardment ceased on Sunday morning, the 4th inst., and operations of transferring prisoners soon after began. It is expected that two or three weeks will be required for the completed exchange.

Cairo, Dec. 12th.

New Orleans advices of the 5th state that the pirate Semmes arrived at Matamoras, en route to Richmond.

The steamer "Orizaba" which left a month since, for Matamoras, put into Matamoras in distress, and was seized by the Confederates and sold.

Gen. Mejia is represented to be very

severe to his soldiers. Punishment for any misdeemeanor is 500 lashes, or death.

Gen. Canby is sufficiently recovered to move about, aided by guides.

St. Louis, Dec. 11th.

The Republican's Cairo special says: Considerable excitement existed at Memphis on the 9th, over the report that Beauregard was marching on Fort Pillow with a strong force, and with heavy guns, supposed to be used to blockade the river.

Washington, Dec. 12th.

A dispatch from City Point on the 11th says the latest news contained in Richmond papers of the 10th, state, on the 7th Sherman was east of the Oglethorpe river, twenty-five miles from Savannah, moving on that city; that Sherman had marched his army on the 10th eighteen miles.

Hon. Jas. Speed was confirmed by the Senate to day, as Attorney General.

New York, Dec. 12th.

Hon. Reuben E. Fenton has sent in his resignation as member of Congress, to take effect on the 20th instant. It is thought that the Speaker will appoint Hon. D. C. Littlejohn to fill the vacancy occasioned by this resignation on the Ways and Means Committee.

Nashville, Dec. 12th.

Official reports from Gen. Roseau, at Murfreesboro, concerning the road south, are just received. Tended to be uninformed also the road between Murfreesboro and Orville's creek, five miles north, from there to the Lavergne road they destroyed five or six block houses abandoned by the garrisons. The enemy surrounded them, but they bravely fought their way onward reached Murfreesboro without loss.

On the 4th, a block house, at Orville's creek was attacked by the rebel Gen'l Bates' division with a battery of artillery. Seventy-four shots were fired at it doing no damage. On the same afternoon three regiments with the Second

artillery went from Murfreesboro under Gen. Milroy. The enemy's force is unknown. Our troops attacked and routed the enemy. The Federal loss was four killed and forty wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown. Night coming on, our forces retired to the fort. On Monday last, the enemy was reinforced by two brigades of Infantry and 500 cavalry under Forrest in person. During Tuesday and Wednesday the enemy demonstrated against the forts at Murfreesboro and town, coming up within a mile of the fort skirmishing heavily. On Wednesday, the enemy's infantry moved around to Wilkinson's about eleven miles north west of the fort. Where Negley's command was formed at the battle of Stone river. Sixteen regiments and a battery were sent out on the Salem pike, who encountered the enemy near Wilkinson's pike, entrenched behind breastworks of logs and rails. The rebels were utterly routed and driven off, in great confusion. Forrest's cavalry were making a race against time in their hurry to escape. Our loss was thirty killed and 175 wounded. The enemy's loss largely exceeded ours. We captured 297 prisoners, including eighteen commissioned officers. Two twelve-pounder Napoleon's, were captured and are now in position in the fort. Just previous to Milroy's attack on the rebels, Butler's division of cavalry attacked Murfreesboro and entered the town shelling it and destroyed many houses. Roseau, with one regiment of Infantry and a section of artillery drove the enemy out of town and have not made their appearance since. Gen. Granger is reported all right at Stevenson, Ala. The weather is cold and no movements.

Persons from the rebel lines, report intense suffering among the troops. All the carpets in the neighborhood have been taken up and made into blankets. The report seems to be gaining ground that Tennesseans in Hood's army are willing to fight now, but will not again leave the State.

Head-Quarters, army Potomac, 1.

December 10th.

Demonstrations made yesterday towards Hatcher's station didn't result in any engagement with the exception of a skirmish at the crossing on the Vaughn road, and another in the afternoon near the Armstrong house. No fighting of any consequence took place, the rebels falling back as our troops advanced. The object of the move was evidently to keep the enemy from sending a force to intercept Warren, and is believed to have been successful. Our loss was about 125 killed and wounded. The command was ordered to return this evening and it is thought the troops are all back at their old camp. Nothing positive is heard from Warren, but it is rumored that he has had a fight at Galt's station on the Weldon road, in

which he gained a victory and was pursuing the enemy.

New York, Dec. 12th.

The Commercial's special says: The bankrupt bill will be taken up after the League Island Navy Yard matter. There are many chances that the bill will pass.

Advices from City Point state the storm as raging there yesterday, and reported that one of Lee's important railroad communications had been cut by our troops.

Washington, Dec. 12th.

Arrangements are rapidly being made to put the new 1st corps of Gen. Hancock's into the field at the earliest moment. Many old tried officers are to be placed in command. Their names will be announced in a few days. Steps are being taken which will induce each State to forward veterans to join this corps, and it is said that arrangements are in progress by which the State and other local bounties may be paid here to a veteran or recruit, who may have himself credited to any particular locality. The Government bounties, given to veterans, are given to no other. Superior inducements, therefore, time to put it in the field is short, and localities must be prompt to forward men and thus take advantage of the Government bounties. To fill their quota it is only necessary to take a veteran recruit to the Provost Marshal, who will forward him, free of charge, to Washington, and let it be remembered that these veteran soldiers are not subject to draft, and any one enlisted is a clear gain on the quota of any future draft.

New York, Dec. 13th.

The Richmond Despatch of the 10th says: The news from Georgia yesterday is of a somewhat exciting character. The enemy, who had been marching down the Ogeechee river, with three corps, one on the north and two on the south side, endeavored to unite their forces, and met with considerable resistance from the Confederates. At last accounts they had not effected their object, which was a ~~so~~ prevented in part by the unfavorableness of the river approaches. On the 7th, a demonstration of the Federals on the ferries on the Savannah river became more determined. They managed to get some of their infantry across the flats, in sight of the river. Here we were well prepared. Our artillerists did good work, and it was supposed they would be compelled to abandon the attempt, but from some cause, either lack of ammunition or unable to get their cannon into position, the Yankees made very little use of their artillery. This added confidence to our troops. It was reported that in the evening they effected a landing on the Coosawhatchie river, below Pocatello, but had not been able to reach the railroad.

The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 6th says: On Monday last a fight took place at Walkers Bridge, on the Briar Creek, 22 miles from Augusta, and that 122 Yankee prisoners had arrived at Augusta. The Richmond Examiner of the 10th says: We learn that a force sent by Grant down the Weldon road, consisted of one entire corps, besides cavalry, and that every man ought to be captured.

The Whig says a good many knowing people are exercised as to the destination of raiders. If they have no more cavalry than is reported, they will, of course, soon get to the end of their journey; on the other hand, we are inclined to believe they are better equipped than is reported, and we will soon bear of the destruction of bridges, &c., in the direction of Weldon, and this will give us some inconvenience, but will not retrieve, in the least, the palpable, irretrievable failure that Grant has made in his march on to Richmond or Petersburg.

New York, Dec. 13th.

The Herald despatches from Grant's armies give additional particulars of the reconnoisance of Miles command on Friday last, to Hatcher's run. After capturing the enemy's works, Miles' men held them throughout the night. Their object being accomplished, were preparing the next morning to return when a furious charge was made upon them by the rebels, who were soon repulsed, and in turn charged upon, and driven some distance. After this, the Union troops returned to their old camp, which was reached on Saturday evening. The casualties are slight, and a number of rebels were captured.

A rebel division, under Gen. Field, made a reconnoisance on Saturday

down the Darbytown road, on the right of Butler's lines, and they seemed satisfied with a very hasty observation, as they retraced their steps.

About midnight on Friday, the rebel artillery opened heavily both on the Dutch Gap and on our right of the army of the James, on the Newmarket road, but with little effect, and their fire was freely responded to.

—Louisville, Dec. 12th.

The rebel Gen. Lyon crossed the Cumberland river with his command on Sunday, at Yellow creek, about twenty miles below Clarksville. His force was reported at about 2,500 when last heard from, and was moving towards Hopkinsville, Ky., threatening that place, if he attack the garrison, it being small, they will be compelled to fall back. Breckinridge's position seems to be in doubt. A loyal gentleman, whose reliability is vouched for, says he is at Sparta, Tenn., with about 40,000 men. This gentleman speaks of what he knows to be facts that indicate that Breckinridge intends to reinforce Hood, if possible, and reach the main rebel army, but the position of our troops, under Stevenson and Burbridge, indicates that he will have difficulty in forming a junction with Hood.

—Washington, Dec. 13th.

In the House to-day, Elliot offered a resolution for the readmission of Louisiana, which was referred to the Committee on Rebellious States. Cole, of California, introduced a bill granting lands to certain California railroad companies; referred to Committee on Public Lands; also a bill to establish a mining department. Cole moved to refer it to the Select Committee, when it was laid over.

Richmond papers of yesterday report Sherman at Bloomingdale, fifteen miles from Savannah on Saturday.

—City Point, Dec. 13th.

To Stanton: Richmond papers to-day contain the following:

The Richmond Dispatch says: Sherman is near Savannah probably not five miles distant, and has not made an attack. It is still doubtful whether or not he will do so, or make for the coast south of the city. It is very certain he has not opened communication with the coast, though he may do so very soon. A telegram from below Charleston states that Sherman was in line of battle, we will not say where, and confronted by a strong Confederate force. Another paper states that there has been no direct communication with Savannah for several days, but we apprehend the wires have been cut between that place and Charleston. Signed: GRANT.

The severity of the weather has prevented any important movements on either side. At Nashville nothing of importance is reported to day, nor from the army of the Potomac or Shenandoah. Signed: STANTON.

Local Matters.

GOOD READING MATTER.—We call especial attention to the advertisement of Messrs. BODENBURG & KAHN. Read it and then go and get rich and happy by buying all sorts of good things—Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Fancy Merchandise, Calicoes *ad libitum*. Then those Cigars, Tobacco of the first quality, to say nothing about a new and handsome Stock of Military Cloth, Buttons, etc.

Everything has been purchased in the cheapest and best Eastern markets, and just received. Give them a call.

MESSRS. HADLEY & MINER are willing to sell at Public Auction, every article of house-hold property. Merchandise, or, in fact, anything that any body may have to dispose of at Auction, and will do it well.

Mr. Hadley has been known by us for a long time—we having sojourned with him 'midst the ice and snow with which Camp Connor was surrounded last winter, and we have ever found him a "brick" and a good business man.

THE "Young America" speaks well for good drinks at a moderate price. "Mac" wears a smiling countenance to his patrons, and makes them feel good.

"A very loyal" heading over the telegraphic news in yesterday's Salt Lake City daily, eh?

PRICE OF GOLD.

Correspond with the Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; and

the guerrillas recently visited a church at Round Pond, (Ky.), during service, and took therefrom one of the best, most honest and industrious citizens of Simpson County, and having conducted him out of gunshot hearing of the congregation, completely riddled his body with bullets! There were six or seven of this gang of murderers, who surrounded the little church and took off their victim without any one supposing that such would be his fate, so quiet was their conduct. Harvey Travelsted, the murdered man, was beloved by his neighbors and respected by all his acquaintances as a high-minded, honorable gentleman. He was a firm and indomitable Unionist. Thus foully assassinated, says the Louisville Journal, and taken from the very portal of God's temple, his blood cries to heaven for vengeance swift and dire upon the heads of those who committed the awful deed.

RE-ENLISTING.—The Alta is informed that nearly all the California volunteers recently discharged in San Francisco and vicinity, are enlisting again. Most of those recently in the extra police force have re-enlisted already, and others will do so.

HADLEY & MINER, Auction and Commission Merchants

Main Street, No. 6, below 2d South Temple street

All kinds of Merchandise and Stock taken and Sold on Commission
Stock Sales at 10 A.M. Regular Sales every evening at 6 P.M.

UNION VARIETIES

WILL perform at the CAMP THEATER each Monday and Thursday evenings, until further notice, with a change of programme each night.

SCOTT, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS,

(Successors of Powers, Newman & Co.)

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

(Godbe's old Drug Store.)

Receive Money on Deposit,

Buy Coin,

Gold Dust,

and Exchange.

Pay interest on Time Deposits, by special agreement, and transact a General Banking Business.

CORRESPONDENT:

METROPOLITAN BANK, N.Y. CITY.

DREXEL & CO., Phila., Pa.

SCOTT, KERR & CO., Leavenworth.

Kansas.

decl tf

BEN H. HADLEY, } { W. L. HALEY,

New York. } G. S. L. City

HOLLADAY & HALSEY,

BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Dust bought for Coin or Currency.

Cash paid for Govern't Vouchers.

Drafts payable in Coin or Currency

sold on New York.

San Francisco, Cal.

Virginia City, Idaho.

Denver City, Colorado.

Atchinson, Kansas.

Portland, Oregon and

Victoria, British Columbia.

Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for

all.

AUSTIN M CLARK, J. W. KERR, MILTON E CLARK.

Clark & Co.,

BANKERS,

Great Salt Lake City,

DEALERS IN

COIN,

Gold Dust

and Exchange.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with the Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; and

the

BODENBURG & KAHN

Respectfully announce to the residents of the Territory, that they have just received from the

EASTERN MARKET,

an entire new stock of

Merchandise,

Which they offer for Sale at their Old Stand, on

EAST TEMPLE STREET.

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

SILKS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH
MERINOS,

POPLINS, LAWNS, MOHAIRS,

MOZAMBIQUES, PLAIN AND FANCY
DELAINES,

PRINTS, DENIMS, HICKORY'S,

CHECKS, SHEETINGS, LINSEYS,

FLANNELS,

and a variety of New Styles

WOOLEN HOODS, NUBIAS, SCARFS

—and—

DOUBLE SHAWLS.

GROCERIES

Of the Finest:

Tea,

Sugar,

Coffee,

Spices,

Dye Stuffs, etc.

Also, a Splendid Stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes,

Gents' Ready Made

Clothing & Furnishing Goods

MILITARY CLOTH,

Hardware, Queenware, Stationery

Cigars,

CHewing AND SMOKING TOBACCO,

etc., etc., etc.

BODENBURG & KAHN

G. ROSENBAUM & NEWMAN,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY

MEAT MARKET,

SHOPS—WINE,

ROSENBAUM & NEWMAN

WE have on hand the most complete assortment of

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING

TO THE PUBLIC THAT

THEY HAVE

Now Opened

LARGEST MEAT STALL IN THE CITY,

WHERE THE

Choicest Meats

Will Always be on Hand:

BEEF,

PORK,

MUTTON,

VEAL,

LAMB,

PORK SAUSAGE, HEAD CHEESE,

LIVER SAUSAGE,

CORNED BEEF,

CORNED PORK,

PICKLED TONGUE,

TRIPE,

ROAST BRAINS,

SWEET BREADS,

And everything in the Business.

THE patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited for this establishment.

Every effort will be made to gratify the wishes of customer, and orders sent by the young will have the same prompt attention.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

N. B.—Purchasers Will have

their Meats sent to any part

of the City

FREE OF CHARGE!

ROSENBAUM & NEWMAN,

Nov. 16th, 1864.

HURRAH FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!

FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!

LEES & SHOEBRIDGE,

Main Street, Great Salt Lake City.

Have just received from the East and opened

a Splendid Stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Embracing a full Stock of

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Spices, Oysters,

Fruit, Candies,

CHEWING & SMOKING TOBACCO,

CIGARS, FANCY PIPES,

Palm, German, Castle & Fancy Soap,

Notions, Dye Stuffs, Books,

Shoes, Hats,

STATIONERY, JEWELRY, ETC.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NAILS.

N. B.—The Provision and General Outfitting Business will be conducted at the old stand of S. J. LERS, by the new firm.

—

FRESH ARRIVALS.

THE FUTURE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
The Princess Dagmar of Denmark, who is to be the next Empress of Russia, is just 18 years old. She looks far short of that age, from the infantine and innocent loveliness of her manner, and from her stature. Her eyes and teeth form the fascinating beauty of her face, her features being far from regular. In complexion she is a brunette; but the skin is wonderfully clear, and the roses of health seem ever to bloom on her soft dimpled cheeks. Her stature is rather under middle height, "but her form seems perfect, and her bust scarcely yet come to maturity, rivals the most perfect of Thorwaldsen's goddesses in the swan-like neck, the gracefully drooping shoulders and the rounded proportions of her arms." To become Empress of Russia the young lady must change her religion, and become a member of the Greek Church.

REBEL CONSISTENCY.—The South is fighting for the right of Secession. That right was expressly recognized in the Constitution of the Confederacy. Having legalized this principle so far as in their power, and having fought in favor of it for three years, one would think that the rebels would live up to it. But no. North Carolina talked of seceding from Secession, as the Confederate Constitution gave her the right to, but she was told that she would not be allowed to go. Troops were stationed throughout the State to coerce North Carolina to remain in the Southern Confederacy. Thus, while in Virginia rebel soldiers were fighting for the right of secession, soldiers in North Carolina, commanded by the same chief, were fighting against that right. Could anything more plainly demonstrate the utter absurdity of the political dogma in behalf of which the South commenced war?—*Bee.*

THE POLISH REBELLION.—The Polish rebellion seems to be completely quieted. Order reigns in Warsaw; but, though there are theatres open, the public flock, most of all, once a week to the station of the railway to St. Petersburg. That fashionable promenade collects each time from four to eight thousand persons. There is music there, also, but of a peculiar kind—weeping, sobs and groans. That promenade, or that amusement, call it what you will, is named the adieu to the banished political criminals. This fashion has been but lately introduced by the agitators. Although the day fixed for the departure of convoys is always kept secret, yet the whole of Warsaw hears of it in the night, and from four o'clock in the morning the station is filled by a compact mass. Only a few dozen persons are sent off at a time, and yet thousands go to bid them farewell.—*Ex.*

CAN TELL A SECESH BY HIS LOOKS.—A little girl, not a thousand miles from Wyandotte, Butte County, said the other day, "I can tell a secesh from a Union man by his looks." On being asked how, she replied: "Why, a secesh goes sneaking along with his head down, as though he wanted to pick up something."

THE STEAM ENGINES OF ENGLAND.—The steam engines of England do the work of eighty million of horses and four hundred millions of men.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS!

N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.

Boys leave to inform the public that they will soon open their

NEW STORE,

OPPORTUNE TIME

Overland Stage Line Office,

Where they will offer for sale, one of the

Largest

And

Best

ASSORTED

STOCK

OF

MERCHANDISE

Ever brought to this City.

We shall have

Everything that is to be found,

IN A

FIRST CLASS STORE.

We shall also keep the store we now occupy
Where we will always have on hand a

FINE AND WELL

ASSORTED STOCK

OF

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

—O—

LIBERAL DEDUCTION MADE

TO

COUNTRY DEALERS.

—O—

Flour, Grains and other Provisions taken, for which the regular prices will be allowed.

o.316 N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.

GILBERT & SONS,

Main Street, next to Salt Lake House.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dealers in

Groceries,
Provisions,
Clothing,
Hardware,
Crockery,
Glassware,
Stationery,
School Books.

All kinds Preserves, Pic and Can Fruits.

Cests,
Pants,
Vests,
Hats,
Caps,
Boots,
Shoes,
Gloves,
Handk'fs.

And a Splendid Assortment of
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also: a Large and

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

Dry Goods,

Consisting of

Silks,
Lawnes,
Cambrics,
Calicoes,
Checka,
Chambrays,
Flannels,
Shawls,
Ribbons,
Laces,
Mose,

And a well selected assortment of

Fancy, and Toilet Articles,

Such as

Hair Brushes,
Tooth Brushes,
Flesh Brushes,
Nail Brushes,
Course and
Fine Combs,

And a Choice Selection of
Pomades and Perfumettes.

Call and examine our goods before purchasing
elsewhere.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

Remember the place, next door to the Salt
Lake House, Main Street, Salt Lake City.

o.316 GILBERT & SONS.

FREIGHT TO THE MINES!

FREIGHT TO VIRGINIA CITY!

Freight to Bannack City!

Freight to Boise City!

Freight to Idaho City!

The undersigned is prepared to furnish any

amount of Transportation, for

ANY AMOUNT OF FREIGHT.

Mule or Ox Teams,

To the above, or other points, with

Safety and Dispatch,

And upon

REASONABLE TERMS.

Apply at my office, Salt Lake House, first
door south of Hotel entrance.

HOWARD LIVINGSTON.

September 21, 1864.

MULES.

I have Fifty Head of

LARGE, YOUNG, AND WELL BROKE

AMERICAN MULES,

Which I will exchange for

WHEAT,

BARLEY,

OATS.

FLOUR

OR HAY.

Apply at my office, Salt Lake House, first
door south of Hotel entrance.

HOWARD LIVINGSTON.

September 21, 1864.

OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY.

TO VIRGINIA CITY, NEV. TUE., IN FIVE DAYS.

The Overland Mail Company, carrying the

United States Mail

FROM

Salt Lake to Virginia City, N. Y.

Forms in connection with the Overland Stage,

East, and the Pioneer Stage Co., West, the

GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE

BETWEEN

Atchison, Kansas, and Placerville, California,

And a perfect line of communication between the

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS

The coaches of this line are

NEAT AND COMMODIOUS,

And special attention is paid to the comfort and
convenience of passengers.

The Trip from

Salt Lake City to Virginia, N. Y.

Is made

INSIDE OF FIVE DAYS;

Thence by rapid means of conveyance to Placerville, Sacramento and San Francisco, making the through trip

INSIDE OF SEVEN DAYS.

Coach's Leave Salt Lake City,

EVERY DAY,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

H. S. RUMFIELD, Agent.
Great Salt Lake City, July 1st, 1864.

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

Ben Holladay, Proprietor.

Carrying the great through mail between the

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STATES.

This Line is now running

DAILY COACHES.

In connection with the

OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY.

To and from Atchison, Kansas, Nebraska City
and Placerville, California, through Salt Lake
City.

Coaches for Atchison and Nebraska City leave
every morning at ten o'clock.

A Treasure and Freight Express

Carried weekly between

SALT LAKE, ATCHISON AND NEBRASKA CITY.

In charge of the most Competent and Trust-
worthy Messengers.

This Line also runs

TRI-WEEKLY COACHES.

Carrying Passengers, Mails and Express mat-
ter between Salt Lake City and Virginia City,
Montana, via. East Bannack City. Also,

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

Between Walla Walla, Oregon, and Salt Lake
City, via. Boise City, West Bannack.

Time to Denver, 5 days.
Time to Atchison & Nebraska City, 12 days.
Time to Salt Lake City, 12 days.

JO. S. ROBINSON, Agent.